COVFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WII MINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864

THE expedition said to have been inaugurated for the capture of Newbern by our torces under Gen. PICKET, has come to an end. That is to say, Gen. PICKET adany assault for the capture of the town. We do not know who is to blame for this failure. Somebody is responsible, and we hope the responsible person, whoever be may be, will be ferretted out. We have nothpersonally, and only speak the sentiments of this community when we assure them that the people have been disappointed. But we suppose civilians are not capable way of expressing themselves and giving vent to their by means of peace meetings. Last year we beseiged Washington for several weeks, and came away without accomplishing anything. Now we have witnessed a repetition of the same thing with

35 men in killed and wounded. The loss of Col. Shaw is to be seriously regretted .-He was a brave and true man, and highly esteemed by his many acquaintances, and had, so far as we know, the full confidence of his regiment.

of the 5th inst., says:

POSTS TRIPT .- We learn that a dispatch was received by Gov. Vance on Thursday morning, from Goldsborough, stating that Newbern would not be attacked by our forces or account of the strength of the fortifications of that

The Progress, of the same date says :

condition, but simply to feel the situation and take such advantage of it as might be found convenient.

The Progress may be right in saying that it has " no idea that there was any purpose to attack Newbern," &c. We say there was an idea to make the attack, or everybody we have seen and talked with have been deceived, which may be possible, but by ro means proba | Editors Wilmington Journal

WE have received but very little information from our army in the neighborhood of Kinston or Newbern since our issue of yesterday. There is any number of reports in circulation. Whether they are correct or notis more than we can pretend to say, and we do not desire to print them. We would caution our readers against believing half they hear. The only reliable information we have is, that it is known certain that communication from Morehead City to Newbern by railroad has been cut off by a division of our forces. We hope to get something reliable during the day, or at least in

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Commissioner Ould publishes a notice in the Confederate papers, which appears in the Journal to-day, declaring exchanged all paroled an safely, but he made land on a misty morning, when that unh ppy idea that the phrase expost facto in the Contractors for carrying the mails officers, soldiers, or civilians received at City Point before the 1st of January, 1864; all officers and men Inlet. captured at Vicksburg who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of Novem ber, 1863, and all officers and men captured at Vicks. burg, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, sau. who reported for duty at Marietta, Georgia.

The War News. The Richmond Examiner of the 2nd inst., under the

above head, publishes the following:

Department yesterday:
"Jackson, VIA Weldon, N. C., "January Slat, 1861.

"Yesterday morning engaged the eremy with a force of "fight of two hours, in which we engaged twelve hundred of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the Yankee-"were driven from Windsor North Carolina, to their boats. "We lost six men. The loss of the enemy is not known.

"Colonel Commanding." Carolina leave no doubt that the enemy is concentra- enterprising owners. ting large forces at Newbern and Morehead City. In a few days the public may expect the development of

We are assured by an officer from Gen. Lee's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of in winter quarters, the hardest duty we have to perform. excellent coffee, and are well pleased to have these lux uries in compensation for their scanty allowances of

The following communication will be read with interest, and the writer has our thanks for his kind a tentions to our paper. We hope he will keep up his correspondence :

CAMP BURGWYNN, near Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3d, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Having only one other correspondent, I find that I cannot resist the temptation to drop you a line now and then, in order that your readers may not remain in ignerance of what is going on here and there where I have been. In my rambles among the Buffilos, and Secesh too, I frequently fish up facts and incidents that will serve to amuse and instruct your readers. I have managed, through the kindness of a friend, to secure three clippings from the " Poet's Corner" of the " Philadelphia Evening Journal." They show a boldness and spirit of resistance that is some what surprising, when we consider at how recent a peble and might have cost the writer and publisher both an imprisonment within the dreaded walls of Fort Lafavette The "Journal" is the organ of the Pennsylbers since Lee showed them an example of Southern chivalry. The terms "Copperhead" and "Buffalo' are synonymous; the Coppers being as cordially hated by the Yankees as are the Buffs by us. There are not so many Buffilos among us as there are Copperheads half a million at this time. The term " Buffalo " took its origin from the fact that a great many of those who went med over a red cockade, and bullied and swore that they could slaughter ever so many Yankees, provided the Yankees would only let them get close enough, were the very first to turn tail and run on the approach of danger and bellow "Subjugated! Subjugated!" So they were said to have lost their borns and were called went by that of Exempts or Conscripts, while the Union shrickers, and those who volunteered in the Yankee service, took the name of " Buffalo." I am not sufficiently well acquainted with Yankee word-making to give the history of the word Copperhead, and shall not med-"die with it further.

I don't know whether the circumstances of the murder of Dr. Leavy, of Chowan county, have yet got into the papers or not. At any rate such atrocities cannot putting a stop to them in future.

This year, with the help of his children, he managed to raise a sufficient crop for the maintenance of himself will hereafter be attached to the position : and family. About five or six weeks ago, the Buffalos being on a raid in Chowan, went to the Dr.'s house and the Confederate States an officer to be known as ensign, demanded his corn. He refused to give his consent for with the rank, pay, and allowance of a First Lieutenant, them to take it, and so they told him they would break whose duty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment, down the door and take it any how. Whereupon, the but without right to command in the field." Dr. being a little excited with passion, told them that he would shoot the first man that attempted to enter his manner, they went off without going into his barn .- adelphia on the 24th of March.

Shortly, however, they came back again, accompanied by an armed body of U. S. marines, whem they had seen down to one of the gunboats and brought with them, probably as a show of more authority, or it may be they thought to intimidate the Dr. in their turn .--At any rate, he was not intimicated in the least, and when they attempted to go into his barn he, very unwisely, let his passion get the mastery, and fired at them. I did not learn whether the shot took effect. Immediately upon discharging his gun he was seizel and vanced to within 1 1-2 miles of Newbern, according to hanged with a rope which they had brought for the bis own telegram to Gen. Cooper, and he has since knew of his character, that he would prove as good as withdrawn his forces without firing a gun or making his word, and wishing for an opportunity to hat g him. The worst feature of the whole case was, that they tung | which cught seldom if ever to be decided in the affirmative him in front of his own door, and in the presence of his in a doubtful case. The Court, when impelled by duty to family. They have endeavored to keep this affair very secret, for what cause I am not aware, for they can murder our citizens with impunity at any time. These ing against any commander; we know not one of them | murders are of frequent occurrence, and the attention of | nonneed to have transcended its powers, and its acts to be the Government has been often called to them through the public journals, but I have yet to learn of any action having been taken in regard to them.

I hope these things will meet with the eyes of some of of forming correct conclusions. Yet civilians will the Union lovers who are still left in our midst and are have their opinions, and somehow or other they have a endeavoring to disseminate the sentiment more widely

The Yankees claim to have the best market in Eastfeelings. Somebody is to blame. It is time these en North Carolina in the world. Nearly everybody failures in Eastern North Carolina were put a stop to. Has taken the oath down there, some from choice, and dthers from necessity. A great many of them would have held out and not taken it at all, but for a man named McLese, who went down from Raleigh where he had been on some business, and told them that Goverregard to Newbern, only it has not taken so long to do nor Vance said they had better take it. The Yankees cothing. To sum up, the expedition marched from now buy fresh pork at their picket stands for five cents post facto laws. Evans v. Faton, 1 Peters' C. C. B. 322; Kinston, captured a Yankee out-post consisting of two a pound, and every other production of the country at Satt rice v. Matthewson, 2 Peters' R. 413; Watson v. Merprices proportionately small. I do not think I should | cer, 8 Peters' 88; Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, or three hundred Yankees and negroes, camp equippage, be very far wrong in my estimate, to say that over a &c., and destroyed one gunboat, and marched back bundred dozen eggs are bought every day at one stand again. This appears to be about the sum and sub- near Plymouth, and that, too, for a mere song. The crasequence is, that Confederate money is not worth as stance of the whole matter, except the loss of the lamentmuch in the Eastern part of the State as it is in New ed Col. H. M. SHAW, of the 8th N. C. T., and some York. Why is this? They can sell their produce for greenbacks, and greenbacks will buy them sugar, coffee, which might seem to be arbitrary legislation; and in contea, cheese, and a thousand other things that they are just as well off without. Whiskey is plenty among them, and they make good use of it. I have heard of thousands of pounds of pork and bacon that had been hid, so that when our troops might retake the Eastern In connection with this affair the Raleigh Standard, counties, there would be no scarcity. The thousands of pounds that was run through their lines every week, has dwindled down to a very small quantity. The people have been forced to take the oath and parole of Butler, and they are afraid to run out their bacon. It will all go to feed Yankee soldiers, for they can sell it for greenbacks, and with them they can get what they Bridge et al., 11 Peters' 579. want, or, if they have more than they can dispose of in We have no idea that there was any purpose to attack | this way, they send them to Richmond and get fifteen Newbern, unless it should have been found in a defenseless or twenty for one in Confederates. Space will not adthat would be interesting to your readers. ROANOKE.

CARD.

MYRTLE SOUND, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, ) February 5th, 1864.

Allow me a few lines in your columns to answer the long and confused card of Capt. Cubbines, who vainly endeavors to throw the blame of the loss of the fine Steamer "Wild Dayrell" upon your humble servant.

servations at noon—lat. 32 deg. 15 min. North—long. 77 deg. 32 min. West. Why was it then that he made land at Rich Inlet, about twenty miles North of New | ate States probible S Congress from passing any " ex post Inlet, and did not know where he was? Does any intelligent man say that this was the the

It is supposed to be the duty of the Master of a blockade runner to bring his ship at or near the bar he tors, authors and judicial decisions, that it re ates to penal wishes to cross and the pilot is paid for bringing her

His card is the first information I ever had that I was to take charge of the ship when she reached ten

If the Captain had brought his ship within a reasonable distance of New Inlet, I would have brought her | Johnson says, "The whole of this difficulty ar ses out of no marks could be discovered, and he could not tell stitution of the United States was confided to criminal me whether the steamer was North or South of New | cases exclusively, a decision who i leaves a large class of decision who is leaves a large class of this Court, that a State law may be retrospec. and hacks, from military service: Provided, further, That

I was never given charge of the ship, but I'gave my advice when we found ourselves befogged on a strange shore, and think, had it been followed, the "Wild Dayrell" would now have been on her return trip to Nas-

It shows that he gave up his ship to the pilot when it | slaves shall be passed. was his business to have kept command

The signatures of the whole ship's crew-with a few honorable exceptions-to the statement that all the which gave them authority to employ them, or to make The following official dispatch was received at the War | details of what passed between the Captain and myself

came under their notice, is simply absurd. How could the ship be properly managed when all the firemen, and all the seamen, the cook, steward, &c., were listening to the conversations between the master "two hundred men and a mountain rifle piece. After a and his pilot? But I do not blame the poor fellows for signing the statement-the public know the relation

between an English master and his crew. I have been a pilot thirty-eight years, and this is the first ship I have ever been on that met with any accident, and I would cheerfully have given all I have made Advices of the most reliable character from North in the business to have saved her for her liberal and for the Government, to consider whether it be a case prop-

> JAMES BERRIS. Late pilot Steamer "Wild Dryrell."

For the Journal. CAMP 20TH N. C. REG'T A. N. V. I January 31st, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Since my last communication, the old 20th bas had her tour on picket, which is now that we are for the banks of the Rapidan in bad weather, (and we to take this like many other disagreeable things, without much useless complaint. The weather, however, for the past eight days has been as fine here as I ever saw in North Carolina at this season, but this is a rate occurence. Our Brigade (Johnston's) was paraded on the 27th inst.

to ascertain who would re-enlist for the war, when fourfifths of the 20th promptly stepped forward and offered their services. In this we do not claim to have done more than our duty, but we beg leave to call the attention of our desponding soldiery who have never smelt Yankee powder to the fact. Many others of our division (Rodes') have also re-enlisted for the war.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ricks of the 20th has been placed in command of Company E, and Brevet 2nd Lieut James H. Dasher of Company C. 30th N. C. T., has been elected 2nd Lieut. Company G, 20th N. C. T. D. K. B.,

Company G. PEACE: PEACE: BUT THERE IS NO PEACE. The New York News asserts that Fernando Wood

Congressional caucus lately held in Washington City: "At that caucus the speakers were Senators Powell and Saulsbury, and Messrs. J. C. Allen, Rebertson, riod such things would have been considered treasona- Holman, Cox, Pendleton, Fernando Wood and others rogating from the power of subsequent parliaments. In a rogating from the power of subsequent parliaments. of the House of Representativee. Not one of these gentlemen advocated or intimated a desire for a war platform. On the contrary, every allusion made to the vania Copperheads, who seem to have increased in num-subject was against the war. Senators Powell and Saulsbury and Mayor Wood denounced it boldly and no speaker took opposite grounds "

"The only business transacted was the appointment of a special committee of two from the Sepate and five among the Yankees: I suppose they will number over from the House, to whom was referred the whole subject, including fixing a time and place to hold the next Democratic National Convention. The following gentlemen compose this committee, viz: Davis, of Kentucky, and Hendricks, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate, and cessary and proper to repeal the act, and should repeal it, Messrs. J. C Allen, of Illinois, Fernando Wood, of New York, Wm G. Steel, of New Jersey, Bliss, of Ohio, doll rs, could the military department of the government and Miller, of Pennyslvania, on the part of the House. claim that there was a vested right in that department un-"If the sentiments of these gentlemen on this subject | til the law should expire by limitation? "Buffalos;" but this class gradually lost that name and are of any consequence, we know that a majority are openly avowed peace men.

"The fact is, that seven-eights of the Democratic members of Congress are the friends of peace and opposed formance of its functions, is paramount to the rights of prito the war. This will be made apparent before the close of the session, and be more fully manifested in the right of emisent domain is certaily not more important and next National Convention.

The Bill Creating the Office of Ensignal the Army. exercise of its power, than the right to raise and support The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Phelan, be brought too frequently before the minds and eyes of and referred to in the Senate proceedings of yesterday the people, and in this way the Government may learn as having passed that body. The color bearer of a ty and lives of the citizens, are at stake. In State v Mathof them, and be induced to take some mersures towards regiment is generally made the target of the enemy, by its charter 1848 to issue one dollar notes. and as the standard is the railying point of the com-Some time last year the Yankees went to Dr. Leavy's mand, the office should be filled by a soldier of great of such notes. Pearson, Judge in delivering the epinion of house and carried off all his negroes and his provisions. | coolness and undoubted courage. It is the post of the Court says, "Is authority to issue small rotes conferdanger, and we are pleased to see that the proper rank | red by the charter as a part of the essence of the contract,

"Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be appointed by the President to each regiment of infantry in the army of

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have barn. Being a little intimidated by the Dr.'s spirited issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at PhilIn the Mutter of Atrander Williams.

Habeas Corpus from Moore County. the P-titioner being liable to military service, was draitthree years or the war, and Petitioner regularly dis-

The Peritioner is now under arrest by order of the enrolling officer of Moore county, under the act of Congress approved Jan'y 5, 1864, " That no person shall be exemted from military service by reason of his having turnished a

Petitioner insists that the Act of Congress is in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and so his ar-

The question whether a law is void for its repognancy to the Constitution is at all times one of much delicacy, render such a judgement, would be unworthy of its staticu, could it be unmindful of the solemn obligations which that station imposes But it is not on slight implication and vague conjecture, that the Legislature is to be proconsidered void. The opposition between the Coastitution and the law should be such, that the Judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility with each other. As the Court can never be unmindful of the claim is supported by an act which conflicts wi h the Constitution, so the Court can never be unmindful of its duty to obey laws which are authorized by that instrument. Marshail, C. J., Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch 87, and U. S.

vs. Fisher, 3 Cranch 358. There is nothing in the Constitution of the Confederate States which forbids Corgress to pass laws violating the obligation of contracts, though such power is denied to the troyed. several States; nor which forbids the Legislature of a State to exercise judicial functions; nor which applies to a State | Bridge, 11 Peters 420, was argued before the Supreme law which divested rights, vested by law in an individual. provided its effect be not to impair the obligation of a contract; nor to retrospective laws which do not impair the obligation of contracts or partake of the character of ex

et al., 11 Peters' 539. So it is not every act which in some view may seem to be a great bardship on the citizen, or against our preconceived notions of right and natural justice. which is against the Constitution of the Confederate States We could not apply our Declaration of Righ's and tate Constitution, as a vare and level to any and every act of our own Legislacure, which might work inconvenience or hardship, or sidering the question of law, whether an act of Congress is in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States. the great rights secured by our Declaration of Rights and

State Constitution are abstract. " Car the construction of the Federal Constitution depend upon a reference to a State Constitution and by which he act complained of is agcertained to be legal or illegal By this doctrine, the act, if done in conformity to the State Constitution, would be free from of jection under the Federal Constitution, but if this conformity do not exist, then the act would not be free from such objection. This, in effect, would incorporate the bate Constitution in and make t part of the Federal Constitution. No such rule of construction exists." Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren

Arguments founded upon hardship will be envitled to great weight when the words of a statue are obscure at d open to construction, but can never sanction a construction, at variance with the manifest meaning of the legismit of my saying more, though I have a thousand things | lature, expressed in plain and grambiguous terms. The argument ab inconvenientto is under many circum stances valid to this extent, and the law will sconer suffer a private n ischief than a public inconvenience. It is better to suffer a mischief which is peculiar to one, than an inconvenience which may prejudice many. Brown's Legal Maxims, 86. Ca der et ex vs. Bull et ux, 3 Dall. 186, Ir alell, J. Evans vs. Jordan, 9 Cranch 203. It has been urged against the act, that it is not only re-

trospective in its operation, divesting vested rights, but is against another clear principle of justice in making no compensation to the principal for what he has paid to his substitute under the former act, which authorized him to employ a substitute. There is no prohibition in the Constitufor them. It is true that the Constitution of the Confederfacto law or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves;" but whatever may be the general primary etymology of the term ex post facto, it is now and has been from a period long anterior to the adoption of the Constitution of the Uni ed States, well settled, by legislaand crimical laws, which impose qualishments or forteitures, and not to 'civil proceedings which affect private rights retrospectively. Watson vs. Mercer, 8 Peters 88 : Calder vs. Butt, 3 Dall. 386 ; State vs. Bond, 4 Jones 9 ; Dickinson vs. Dickinson, 3 Mur. 327; Backstone; F. deralist; Elviott's Debates on the Federal Constitution; Kent:

In Satterice vs. Matthewson, 2 Peters 418, Mr. Ju-tice Constitution." Whatever may be the effect of the decision -"ita lex scripta est"-an additional argument might be drawn, it one were needed, to show its admitted restricted | Satteriee vs. Mathewson, this Court, in speaking of the application, in the security which is now specifically given to property in slaves, a gainst legislation by Congress, by the clause aboved quoted from the Confederate Constitution, sec. 9. cl. 4: "No bill of attail der, ex post facto law, The Master's card is self condemning, if it were true. or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro

"Principals" and others will say, that it would have been but justice in Congress to restore the amount, or some portion, which was paid to substitutes under the act some compensation for what is lost to them by the acc in Schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch 103, Marshall, C. J., says, "It individual rights, acquired by war, are eacrificed for national purposes, the contract (refe ring to the Treaty besacrifice, ought always to receive a construction conforming to its manifest import; and if the nation has given up the vested rights of its citizens, is not for the Courts, but er for compensation. In such a case, the Court mas de cide according to existing laws; and if it be necessary to

must be sat aside. "The Congress shall have power to rake and support armies To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." And "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carryle g into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate scarcely have any other sort here now.) present anything | States, or in any department or officer thereof." Fec. 8, but an agreeable situation to a soldier, though we manage | cl. 12, 14, 18, Constitution Confederate States "The government of the Union is a government of the people, it emanates from them; its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit. The government which has a right to do an act, and has imposed on it the duty of performing that act, must, according to the dictates of reason, be allowed to select the means. If the end be legitimate and within the scope of the Constitution, all the means which are appropriate which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, may constitutionally be employed to carry it into effect. The degree of its necessity is a question of legislative discretion, not of judicial cognizance." Calder

et ax vs. Bull et ux, 3 Dail. 3c6, Ireach, J. Legislative power is the life principle which directs the operation of civil authority, "The Congress thail have lower" &c., not one Congress, bu every Congress, to axrcise this sovereign power-to make all la se which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into exect ion the granted powers. If one Congress can by high ation on a great national subject, control the action of the next Congress on the same subject, it can do so in perpetuum, aid is for "Peace," and speaks as follows of the Democratic | thus the express power grant to the Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the granted powers, bee u. es a dead letter. This principle of the soverel to you in gislation is now settled in a regislative maxim. There of parlians and the

not. Because the legislative, being in truth the soverign of the parties, and, of course, the scope and operation power, is always of equal, always of absolute authority; it of the contrac, c nfined to the ferries, bridges and other Abolitica sts after the most radical pattern, has not number. They came from East Tennessee and enter-

"The States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden or in any manner control the operation of the Constitutional laws enacted by Congress, to carry into execution the power vested in the general government." Marshall, C. J., Fletcher & Peck, 2 Peters

Suppose Congress were to pass an act suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Curpus, so far as :t might affect the act in question, until forty days after the next session. At the next session, should Congress deem it neand . Judge were to issue the writ, as he is required to do. in vication, under a penalty of two thousand five buildied In the case of West River Bridge Co. v Dix et al, 6 How. 530, the Supreme Court of the U.S. held that the right of

eminent domain, one of the sovereign attributes of government, and essential to its preservation and the proper pervate property, and not only the property, but the franchise of a corporation was held subject to its exercise. The essential to the existence of government and the proper armies and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution this power in a time of war, when the very existence of the government, the liberby its charter, 1848, to issue one dollar notes. A subsement act of the Legislature [1854, prohibited the circulation with the intention that it should be subject to such limitation as the Legislature might at any time thereafter deen. expedient to make for the purpose of regulating the currency of the State? This is a mere question of construction, and a plain statement seems sufficient to dispose of it It is cansequently unreasonable to suppose that the General Assembly, admitting that it has the power, would alien or surrender and make subject to any individual or corporation, a portion of its soveroignty and thereby disqualify itself from doing that, for which these ample powers are conferred on it. It follows that to establish a contract on the part of the Legislature to relinquish any of its powers,

over the statute by which the Bank is incorporated, we find au herity to issue notes given in general terms; and although it may be inferred that it was then the policy, @ rather that there was no purpose not to allow the issuing ed in 1863 and turnished a substitute over 45 years of age. of small notes at that time, yet there is nothing which can The substitute was accepted, mustered into service for be fairly construed as a contract on the part of the state not to change the policy any atterwards prohibit their issue and ci culation. There in no pledge to this effect. There are no words of contract used, and in fact no words, which by the utmost ingenuity and straining, can be made to imply a cortract on the part of the Legislature, that it will be in the military service of the Confederate States for the not at any time regulate the currency, so as to prohibit

the i sening and circulation of small notes." In 1050 the Legislature of Massachuserts granted to Harvard Callege the " iberty and power" to dispose of a fery by lease or otherwise from Charlestown to Bost in, pars ing over ( bar es River. Under the grant, the College contioned to hold the Ferry by its lesses and receive the profits until 1786, when the Legislature incorporated a company to build a bridge over Charles River where the Ferry stood, granting them tolls, the comp ny to pay to Barvard College two handred pounds a year during the Charter, for forty years, which was afterwards extended to sevent years the bridge was built under this charter and the corporation received the tolls, always keeping the bridge in order and performing all that was enj ined on them to do. In 1-25 the Legislature incorporated another company for the erection of another bridge, the Warren ! lege, over Charles River, commencing near where the Charles River, solemn duty imposed on the judicial department, when a bridge commenced and terminating in Buston about 800 feet from the termination of the Charles River bridge They in the service o act as details, as herein provided. were authorized to take tolls for a .ew years and it is now become free. T:avelers who formerly passed over the franchise granted by the act of 1785 is now entirely des-

> Court of the U. S by those great legal luminaties, Mr. Webster for the Plf., and Mr. Greenleat for the Dis. Mr. Webster insisted upon two points: 1st, That by the ant of 1650 Harvard Co lege was entitled in perpetuity to the right to keep a terry between Georgetown and Boston; that the right was exclusive, and the Legislature had no ight to establish another Ferry on the same line of travel, because it would intringe the tights of the College and those of the Plaintiffs under the Charter of 1786. 2d, That the tine construction of the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts granting the privilege to build a bridge necessarily implied, that the Legislature would not an horize and her oridge, and especially a free one, by the side of the Charles River bridge, so that the franchise which they held would | cording to the rules of his sect, and who was, on the 10th be of no value; and that this grant of the franchise of the of April, 1862, and has been since, in the regular discharge rerry to the College, and the grant of the right or pentage of his ministerial duties; superintendents of asylumos of the Warren bridge. In the course of his argument Mr. 10th of April, 1-62, who was owner or enfor of a newspa-Webster says, "The counsel for the Defendants have said per at that date, and which has been so published regularthat the Plaintiffs have sustained no loss but that of their ly since that time, and such journeymen printers as such golden prospects They have lost all their property; a | editor may, under oath, deel re are indispensible for printproperty worth three hundred thousand dollars before the ling said newspaper; one skilled apothecary in each apoth new bridge was built, and now not worth thirty dollars .- | ecary store, who was doing business as such anothecaty, The rights of the Plaintiffs are no monopoly. The, are the on the 10th of April, 1862, and who is now, and has been er joyment of the property for which they had pa d in ad doing business since that time; all physicians over the valce; and which by a contract, made by the law, they age of this y-five years, who now are, and for the last seven were entitled to enjoy for twenty years yet to come. They | years have been, in the actual and regular practice of their claim to hold what they have purchased. Those who have profession; teachers, whose rehools are composed of not assailed this property have taken it from them; have taken | iess than twenty students, and who are now engaged, and question whether the Constitution of the United States has | next preceding the passage of this set : Provided, That been violated? There is no other issue made on this re- | where the occupations enumerated in this clause have been cord. The Plaintiffs do not seek to interrupt the progress suspended by the invasion of the enemy, and have been of improvements, but they ask to stay revolution, a revo- resumed at the place of residence, or at may other place. lution against the foundations on which property rests; a the persons herein mentioned shall still be entitled to exrevolution which is attempted on the allegation of monopo- emption, if in other respects, meeting the requirements of ly; we resist the clamor against legislative acts which have | this and other exemption acts. vested rights in individuals on principles of equal justice to the State and to those who hold those rights under the pro-

establishes certain rates of toll which the Company are auting one. No engagen ent from the Ltate that another shall is silent. While the rights of private property are sacred clear, that in the form in which this case comes before us, being a writ of error to a State Court, the plaintiffs in claiming under either of these rights [the points made by Mr. Webster, I must place themselves on the ground of conthat the law divests vested rights. It is well settled by the of the Confederate States, and the drivers of post-coaches arbitrary legislative acts without the prohibition of the tive in its character and may dive-t vested rights, and yet the exemptions herein granted shall only continue while tot violate the Constitution of the United States, unless it | the persons exempted hereby are actually engaged in their also imparts the obligation of a contract. In 2 Peters, 413, respective pursuits or occupation the Constitution of the United Stases which fortids the to be issued from the War Department, either from persons ments of infantry, two of eavairy, and two batteries at the btate to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts, between forty-five and fifty five years of age, or from the Railroad Bridge, and attempted to cross Messingers but uses the following language: "It (the state law) is said to army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgmost, jus be retrospective; be it so. But retrospective laws which lice, equity and necessity require that he should mak such failed, and are now attempting to cross at Birdsong's. The the character of ex post facto laws, are not condemned or | he may think proper : Provided. That the power herein forbidden by any part of that instrument," (the constitutional ganted to the Provident to make details and exemptions, tion of the U. S.) and in another passage in the same case | under certain circumstances, shall not be construed to au the Court say, "the oh] ction, however, most pressed up | thorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for faron the Court, was, that the effect of this act was to divest | nishing sup, lies to the Government, by reason of said conquestion ; but this view, though perhaps an equitable one, rights which were vested by law in Satteriee. There is tract, unless the head or secretary of the department shall certainly no part of the constitution of the U.S. which ap- certify that the personal services of said contractor are inplies to a State law of this description; nor are we aware dispensable to the execution of the contract, and that the of any decision of this or of any other Court, which has same is being carried out in good faith, and then never Court will and ought to struggle hard against a construct condemned such a law upon this ground, p ovided its effect more than one person for each contract, or of the officers, be not to impair the obligation of a contract. The same cierks, agents or employees of express companies. rights of parties; but in great national concerns, where principles were re-affirmed in this courts in the late case | Ele. 6. That any quartermaster or assistant quartermast. of Wasson vs. Mercer, decided in 1834, 8 Pet. 110; "As to ter, commissary or assistant commissary, (other than those the first point, (say the court.) it is clear that this court serving with b igades or regiments in the field.) or officer tween France and the United States, in 1801) making the has no right to pronounce an act of the State Legislature in the nitre bureau, provest marshal, or enrolling officer, set aside a judgment, rightful when rendered, but which by which it is established; and it can never be assumed, cannot be affirmed but in violation of law, the judgment | that the gover ment intended to diminish its power of acought never be presumed to surrender this power, bean interest i preserving it undiminished. The continued fence; and any department or district commander who implications and misrapresentations, it was disarmed of the powers necessary to accomplish the ends of its creation; and the function it was designed to perform, transferred to

the hands of privileged Corporations. Here is a much stronger case from our own Supreme urt: In McRee v Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Co., 2 ones 186, under an act of Assembly in 1776, Herron, unerect and keep up a tell bridge over the North East Branch of the Cape Fear, and it was expresely provided in the harter that "it shall not be lawful for any person what ever to keep any ferry, build any bridge, or set any person or persons, carriage or carriages, cattle hogs or sheep. ver the said river, for fee or reward within six miles of the same, under a penalty of twenty shillings for each and every offence." The bridge was erec ed within the time prescribed and kept up a toll bridge. Here is an "ex- am inclined to think that Mr. Lincoln will The fire is supposed to have been caused by the sparks clusive privilege given to them over the waters of " the be renominated by his party and will be from a locomotive .- Chas. Courier, 4ch inst. North East Branch of the Cape Fear, within six miles re-elected, or, if he is not, he will hold allow the bridge." Here is the right to erect over in the way pointed out by Mr. Eleward in his au-State that nother thall not be rected " And here is "an fore November 7, 1864, when the Presidential election A correspondent of the Atlanta Register, writing from u dertasing not to staction competition" nor any thing takes place. If a dashing Sou bern General of the Walhalls, South Carolina, Jan. 24th, says: ele ' ha may diminish the amount of their income.' 'Un all these subjects the charter is "express. The Railroad Company, by virtue of its charter, granted in 1833, erected a bridge as part of the Bailroad, over the North | complicate the plans of the parties anxious to be the | North Georgia and West North Carolina. East Branch of the Cape Fear, wi his six miles of the bridge | next President, site of the Pi Juliff. Judge Pearson, celivering the op.nton of the ourt says. " The first question is, was the meanminds to the conclusion that the latter is the true construction of the contract; recause it was unreasonable because it was nareasonable that the Governor, Council as the present one. and Assembly, in consideration of building a bridge, to confer a perpetual monopoly and take from themselves and their successors, for all time to come, the power of doing that for which all Governments are organized-promoting the general welfare by adopting such measures as a new condition of things might make necessary, and taking advantage of such improvements and inventions as after ages might originate, for the benefit of the public; in other words, it is unreasonable to suppose that they intended to night thereafter be enabled to effect the purpose for which ey were created and formed into a government I regard these cases as the exponents of the principle in-

its the States from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts and as the Constitution of the Confederate States bitch in admitting Utah, owing to her poligamy in gives a sad insight into the cruelties to which the prisdoes not expressly prohit it Congress from passing any such stitutions. law, so I conclude, a fortiori, from the principles involved, that the Act of Congress in question is not in violation of that instrument.

Upon consideration it is ordered and adjudged, that the

R. S. FRENCH, Judge S. C. L. & Eq. Luberton, Jan'y 29, 1864

I take a bottle ; maybe it'll heal my boots, they need it the stolen articles have been recovered. plain and unequivocal words must be used. In looking bad enough."

The following bill has been passed by the Senate in secret session, and the injunction of secresy having been removed, we are at liberty to give it to the public :

A BILL to organize forces to serve during the war. ERCTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, from and after the passage of this act, all white men residents of the Confederate State@ between the ages of eighteen and fif y-five, shall

SEC. 2. That all persons between the ages of 45 and 55. not now in the army, shall enroll themselves within such tim', a' d at such place or places in their respective counties or parishes, as may be prescribed by the President, and upon their fai are to do so, the persons so failing shall be conscribed into the army in the field; and all details for provest and hespital guards, for commissary, quartermas ter and nitre bureau agents, clerks and guards, and for service in enforcing the conscript acts. and for all other purposes, except as hereinafter provided, shall be taken rom those persons who are between the ages of 45 and 55, not now in the army, and from those below the age of 45, who are unfit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability. within thirty days from the passage of this act: Provided, That in the trans-Mississippi department the time for the enrollment aforesald shall be sixty days: Provided further, That all the persons herein named, between the ages of 45 and 55, shall only be placed SEC. 3 That no person shall be relieved from the opera-

tion of his law by reason of having been heretefore dis Charles River bridge, now pass over the Warren bridge, charged from the army, where no disability now exists, Charles Biver bridge Co. are deprived of the | nor shall those who have furnished substitutes he say longtolls tesy would otherwise have received. The value of the er exempted by rearon thereof: Provided, That no person who has hereto ore been exempted on account of religious opinions, and who has paid the tax levied to relieve This case, The Charles River Bridge vs. the Warren him from that service, shall be con-crib d under the act order for Taesday next at 1 o'clock. Sec. 4 That all laws granting exemptions from military | service be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that heresffer none shall be exempt except the following : I All who shall be held to be unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

II The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members of Congress and of the several State Legislatures. and the officers thereof, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the States, respectively, may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate & State Govern-

ments, as the case may be. III Every minister of religion, authorized to preach acall from them without compensation. This presents the have been continuously engaged in teaching for two years

IV. For the police and management of slaves, there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation the visions of the law. The erectio of the bridge was an un- sole pro, erty of a minor, or person of unsound mird, a dertaking of great hezard, and the result of the effort to femme sole, or a person absent from home in the unlitary construct it was considered exceeding y doubtful. It can- or payal service of the Confederacy, on which there are not, therefore, be supposed that the tranchise was to be twenty or more effective hands: Provided, The person so burg into Central Alabama, necess'tating the abandonment dimini hed, and its erjoyment to be limited. Nothing of exempted was employed, and acting as an over ear, prethis is expressed, and nothing so unreasonable can be i.a. vious to the 16th of April, 1862, and there is no white ma'e adult on said farm or plantation, who is not liable to mili. Deither were destroyed, but everything carried off. -stock Mr. C J, Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court | are duty, which facts shall be verified by the affidavits of farming implements, and household furniture. Many family rays: "This act of incorporation is in the u ual form and said person, and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed lies will have to go to Memphis or suffer the destruction of The Captain states that on the 31st he had good ob- tion against Congress passing laws retrospective in their the privileges such as are commonly given to corrections with the enrolling efficer: And provided, The owner of operation or which may divest vested rights. The vords of that kind. It confers on them the ordinary faculties of a such farm or plantation, his agent, or legal representatives are not to be found in the Constituti n nor any synonym corporation, for the purpose of building the bridge, and shall make affidavit, and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that, after dil gent effort, no overseer can be pro therized to take. This is the whole grant. There is no | cu ed for such farm or plantation not liable to military du exclusive privilege given to them over the waters of Charles ty; Provided further, That this clause shall not extend to River, above or below the bridge. Ao right to erect anoth- any tarm or plantation on which the negroes have been er bridge themselves, nor to prevent other persons from erec- placed by division, from any other farm or plantation since the 11th day of October, '62: Provided further, not be erected, and no undertaking not to sanction competi- That for every person exempted as aforesaid, and during tion, nor to make improvements that may diminish the the period of such exemption, there shall be paid, annually, amount of their income. On all these subjects the Charler | into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the ly guarded, we must not forget that the community also nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prehave rights, and that the happiness and well being or every | vent the President from detailing the owner of a plantation citizen depends on their faithful preservation. It is very to oversee the same, upon the terms, and in the cases, were such owner would have the right to claim the exem;

V. Provided, That nothing be ein contained shall be

state law then before them and interpreting the article in | ized to grant details, under go eral in es and regulations | ing the Big Black yesterday. They threw over six regulations do not impair the obligation of contracts, or partake of details, and he may revoke such order of details whenever City is full of remors and excitement.

void, as contract to the Constitution of the U. S. from the | who shall employ any person between the ages of eighteen mere fact that it divests antecedent rights of property .- and forty five, who is liable to military duty in the field, as The Constitution of the U. S. does not prohibit the States a clerk, agent, or in any other way, sholl, upon conviction trom passing retrespective laws, generally; but only ex thereof by a court martial, or military court, be conficred; postfacto laws." The object and end of all government is and it shall be the daty of any dedartment or district conficients. to promote the happiness and prosperity of the community | mander, upon proof, by the cath of any creditable person, that any quartermoster or assistant quartermaster, commiseary or assistant commissary, or officer in the natre bucomplishing the and for which it was created. A State reau, provest marshal, or enrolling officer, has violated this cause, like to taxing power, the whole community have and take prompt measures to have him tried for said of existence of a government would be of no great value, if by | shall fail to do as required by this act, as above stated. shall, upon conviction thereof, be dismissed the service. EEC. 7. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county in which said persons reside.

Sac 8. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeat any part of the act entitled "An act to provide der whom the plaint fi regularly claimed, was authorized to father for the public defence." approved 16th April, 1862, or of the act amendatory theret , approved 27 h of Sept. 1862, except as herein expressly provided for.

One thing is clearly evident even at this early stage of the President's game. No military man can be elected if he is successful in obtaining the nomination. I one," within the limit. Here is "an engagement from the tumn speech. Sail, many changes may take place be- Carolina.—Barbarity of the Invaders and Tories.—

Four new States will be admitted this session, mak- Colbert and Davidson. ing thirty nine that will vote at the next Presidential Our Government ought to retaliate at once by havelection. The new ones are Nevada, Colorado, New ing shot three Yankee prisoners. These men were esti-Mexico, and Utah. These will give twelve electoral mable citizens and valiant soldiers. I knew them well. votes for Mr. Lincoln. Under Mr. Lincoln's new ar- Since then the bushwhackers of this county, of Chercrangement for reorganizing new States out of old ones, kee and Union, Ga., have murdered in the presence of he will also get the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, his family, Lieut. Col. W. C. Walker, of Thomas's surrender the means, by which they and their successors North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louis- Legion while on a visit to see the same. His son, at ians. Texas, Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee—about officer in the same Legion, Mr. Young, on valley river, thirty-nine electoral votes. It will be a fraud, but, as Col. Davidson, and several others whose names I have volved in the question now presented, and as by them it is decided that the respective acts of the Legislatures of the sion of these new States will give a large administrative sion of these new States will give a large administrative they say, a justifiable one. We shall see. The admis- forgotten. States, brought in question, are not in violation of that clause of the National Constitution which expressly prohibilities of the States of the National Constitution which expressly prohibilities of the National Cons

Darting Robbery. of Mr. John A. Taylor, of this town, was entered by any effect. We convicts are not allowed to be ill, and Petitioner, Alexarder Williams, be remanded to the custo- negroes, during the absence of the family, and robbed we must all of us proceed on the road marked out for dy of Captain N. Currie, and that the Petitioner pay the of about one thousand dollars worth of property, con- us. Several women and children at the breast, decrepid orsts of this proceeding, to be taxed by the Clerk of the sisting of bed clother, wearing apparel, groceries, liquors, old men, and even madmen, form part of our convoy. etc. Four negroes are implicated; three have been ar- On the passage from St. Petersburg to Moscow a rested, but the fourth, a desperate fellow, is still at woman died in the railway carriage; her body was large in the woods, where he had been for some time thrown out of the window and the train proceeded .-"Hallo! I say, what did you say your medicine previous to the robbery. He should certainly be arrest. My traveling companion has now proceeded to Nishniwould cure ?" "Oh, it will cure everything." "Well, ed and brought to condig punishment. A portion of Novgorod with his companions in misfortune. We go

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the listrict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

OBANGE C. H , Feb. 5th, 1864 The Kinchelo and Prince William cavalry sent in a bate tf prisoners captured near Ketth, New Fanquier, on Sunday last, 'hey belong to the fith corps and report everything quiet in their lines. Our scouts report the saemy granting furloughs quite liberally to re-enlisted man. CONFEDE RATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1864 In the Senate to-day the Bouse bill to increase the effiblency of the army by the employment of negroes in car tain carachies, was reported upon favorably by the Separa Military Committee, and placed on the calendar. The Gen eral appropriation bill was amended and passed. One amendment proposed that no salary be paid to any officer appointed under the Provisional Government, unless he has been re-appointed and confirmed since by the permanent Government ; but, at the solicitation of several Sens. tors, was withdrawn. The bill exempting farmers and planters who furnished substitutes, was, on motion, taken up from the table-yeas 14, nays 8-and made the special

In the House evidence of the re-sulistment of large rum bers of troops from the various States, were presented. and resolutions of thanks adopted. The Serate bill to or ganiza a general staff for the army, was discussed, but not disposed of. Both houses were in secret session most of

FROM CHABLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4th, 1:64. The enemy keeps up an occasional fire on Sumter. See shots were fired yesterday morning and three last night. the former striking the fort and the latter exploding over head. 80 shots were fired at the City to-day. The ene to the proprietors of the charles River bridge, is a contract | the deaf, dumb and blind, and of the insane; one editor of | my's batteries and monitors have kept up a slow fire on the which is impaired by the law authorized the erection of each newspaper established and being published on the wrack of the Steamer Presto. The Monitors fired eleven

FB' M CHARLESTON-FIRE ON FOLLY ISLAND-YANKEE GUNBOAT ON SHORE.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5th. 1864. ighty-four thots were fired at the City to-day. No firing at Sumter. The enemy has been at work all day hanling ammunition to Fort Greek and Cumming's Point

There has been a large fire on Folly Island to-day, supposed to be the burning of a Yankee Hospital. A Gunboat in Edisto River is lying high and dry, and it is supposed she will be destroyed.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 4th, 1864. A special dispatch to the Evening News, from Okolona, says that there are no signs of the enemy in Northern Mississippi or West Tennessee, only at Memphis and German. town. The Yankee programme is to advance from Vicks of Mobile. Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson; everything.

The Yankee cavalry in strong force crossed Big Black yesterday or the day before, and were met by Jackson's savalry, when a lively fight took place. It is, perhaps, a general advance.

FROM MISSISSIPPI-THE YANKEES ADVANCING MORILE, Feb. 4th, 1864. A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Clinton.

Feb. 4th, says that Sherman's two corps, under McPherson and Hurlbut, are advancing. General Jackson has fought them all day. They made but two miles to-day, and camp to-night six or eight miles below Clinton. Prisoners re port them thirty thousand strong. Gen. Boss whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday in a

hand to hand fight with pistols. FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Feb. 5th, 1864 A special dispatch to the Register and Advertiser, dated Jackson, Feb. 4th, says that the enemy commenced cross-

SHOT FOR DESERTION.

Morristown, Tenn., Feb. 5th, 1864 Private W. H. Roberts, of company A, 21st Mississipp Regiment, Humphrey's Brigade, was shot to-day for deser ing his regiment to jein a cavalry regiment. Trains are now running to Rogersville Junction. We have

nothing of interest to report from the front? FIRE.—Wednesday morning about half-past ten 'clock, fire broke cut amongst a large lot of cotton

waiting shipment at the depot of the Northeas era Rail Road. When first discovered only one bale was on fire, but the very high wind prevailing at the time quickly communicated the flames to others. The alarm was given by one of the workmen in the yard. Cap' S. C. Furner, Mr. Ronan, and a number of officers and citizens about the depot proceeded to the spot, and with the assistance of the workmen succeeded in moving a large number of bales out of reach of the flames. The firemen were, as usual, promptly in attendance, but the fire had made too much headway and could not be extinguished; every bale on the platform within the area of the fire having already ignited. The loss is considerable, between two and three hun

dred bales of Sea Island and Upland Cotton having been destroyed, besides some damage to the platform. small portion of the track was also slightly burnt. The property destroyed belonged to various private parties, among whom are T. Andrea, Marshall, Beach & Co. Powell, Low & Co., R. Bradley, Chicora Company, and Charleston Company, H. Cobia President. Fortunately a large lot of Government Cotton at the

depot had been stipped the day pevious, We did not learn whother any of the cotton burnt was insured .-ANYASION OF NORTH GEORGIA AND WESTERN NORTH

Stonewall Jackson school could be found he would This point is the western terminus of the Columbia be in Washington before May, and this would seriously and Anderson Railroad, and verges upon the confines of

I presume you have heard of the recent invasion of The joke of Old Abe making or requiring that all Western North Carolina and a small portion of Towns the slaveholders South should take an oath to become county, Ga., by a column of Yankee cavalry 1,500 in power, is always of equal, always of absolute authority; it acknowledges no superior upon earth, which the prior legislature must have been, if its ordinances could bind a subsequent parliament. 1 Bl. 90; 1 Comm. 90; Charles Bridge vs. Warren Bridge et al. 11 Peters 410.

To the contrac, c binded to the ferries, prioges and other modes of setting persons and property over the river at that time known and in use? Or was it the meaning of the parties, and was it in their contemplation, to confer upon them are. This and a good military leader will soon change selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Chards and a selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Chards and a selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Chards and a selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Chards and a selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Chards and a selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Chards and a selves and horses, and the frequent assaults upon them the great financiers of the great financiers and the great financiers of the great financiers and setting persons and property over the river, by means of the face of things. So think the great financiers of in their forages by the Carolina Home Guards, and a his bridge, so that it should never thereafter be in the pow- Wall street, for gold is up to 152, and sterling exchange portion of the Indian forces of Thomas's Legion, then er of the Governor, Council and Assembly, no matter what at 165—higher than has been reached for some time — scouring the moutains in quest of bushwhackers. In Breadstuffs are all up too. The solid men here and their invasion and retreat, as usual, they pillaged indisacross the river, or the improved modes of trans. elsewhere are all laughing at the bill introduced into criminately and carried off with them many negroes, portation, to au horiz : any other mode of clossing the the United States Senate by Senator Lane, of Kans s. horses, cattle, food and clothing. But the climax of river? We should hesitate leng before bringing our It makes it a criminal offence to buy or sell gold and their atrocities was the capture of two Confederate solsilver. It is not likely that such a bill will pass both diers at home upon furloughs, whom they delivered apon the part of Herron, in consideration of the services Houses of Congress and become a law. Yet there is over to the merciless bushwhackers of West North that he was to perform, to exact any such stipu ati n, and no prophesying what will be done with such a Congress | Carolina and East Tennessee, who immediately shot them. The names of these two soldiers were Young

oners are subjected :

"I write you a few lines from Moscow. Neither On Sunday night, the 24th January last, the house our prayers nor our tears, nor our sickness have had on to-morrow. Communicate this to my friends, and Marion (S. C.) Star. receive the farewell of a poor galarienne."